

IMMIGRANTS

Symbol	Class	Section of law
SM2	Spouse of SM1	101(a)(27)(K).
SM3	Child of SM1	101(a)(27)(K).
SM4	Alien Recruited Outside the United States Who Has Served or is Enlisted to Serve in the U.S. Armed Forces for 12 Years (Became Eligible As of the Date of Enactment).	101(a)(27)(K).
SM5	Spouse or Child of SM4	101(a)(27)(K).
SR1	Certain Religious Workers	101(a)(27)(C)(ii)(II) & (III).
SR2	Spouse of SR1	101(a)(27)(C)(ii)(II) & (III).
SR3	Child of SR1	101(a)(27)(C)(ii)(II) & (III).
Employment 5th Preference (Employment Reaction Conditional Status)		
C51	Employment Creation <i>OUTSIDE</i> Targeted Areas	203(b)(5)(A).
C52	Spouse of C51	203(d).
C53	Child of C51	203(d).
T51	Employment Creation <i>IN</i> Targeted Rural/High Unemployment Area	203(b)(5)(B).
T52	Spouse of T51	203(d).
T53	Child of T51	203(d).
R51	Investor Pilot Program, Not in Targeted Area	203(b)(5) & Sec. 610 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (P.L. 102-395)
Other Numerically Limited Categories		
Diversity Immigrants (Beginning in FY 1995)		
DV1	Diversity Immigrant	Section 203(c).
DV2	Spouse of DV1	Section 203(c).
DV3	Child of DV1	Section 203(c).
Transition for Employees of Certain U.S. Businesses in Hong Kong (Fiscal Years 1991-1993)*		
HK1	Employee of U.S. Business in Hong Kong	Section 124 of the Immigration Act of 1990.
HK2	Spouse of HK1	Section 124 of the Immigration Act of 1990.
HK3	Child of HK1	Section 124 of the Immigration Act of 1990.
Diversity Transition for Natives of Certain Adversely Affected Foreign States (Fiscal Years 1992-1995)		
AA1	Diversity Transition Immigration	Section 132 of the Immigration Act of 1990.
AA2	Spouse of AA1	Section 132 of the Immigration Act of 1990.
AA3	Child of AA1	Section 132 of the Immigration Act of 1990.

* Although these visas may no longer be issued, some HK visas remain valid through January 1, 2002.

[60 FR 10499, Feb. 27, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 614, Jan. 6, 1997]

§ 42.12 Rules of chargeability.

(a) *Applicability.* An immigrant shall be charged to the numerical limitation for the foreign state or dependent area of birth, unless the case falls within one of the exceptions to the general rule of chargeability provided by INA 202(b) and paragraphs (b) through (e) of

this section to prevent the separation of families or the alien is classifiable under:

- (1) INA 201(b);
- (2) INA 101(a)(27) (A) or (B);
- (3) Section 112 of Public Law 101-649;
- (4) Section 124 of Public Law 101-649;
- (5) Section 132 of Public Law 101-649;
- (6) Section 134 of Public Law 101-649;

or

(7) Section 584(b)(1) as contained in section 101(e) of Public Law 100–202.

(b) *Exception for child.* If necessary to prevent the separation of a child from the alien parent or parents, an immigrant child, including a child born in a dependent area, may be charged to the same foreign state to which a parent is chargeable if the child is accompanying or following to join the parent, in accordance with INA 202(b)(1).

(c) *Exception for spouse.* If necessary to prevent the separation of husband and wife, an immigrant spouse, including a spouse born in a dependent area, may be charged to a foreign state to which a spouse is chargeable if accompanying or following to join the spouse, in accordance with INA 202(b)(2).

(d) *Exception for alien born in the United States.* An immigrant who was born in the United States shall be charged to the foreign state of which the immigrant is a citizen or subject. If not a citizen or subject of any country, the alien shall be charged to the foreign state of last residence as determined by the consular officer, in accordance with INA 202(b)(3).

(e) *Exception for alien born in foreign state in which neither parent was born or had residence at time of alien's birth.* An alien who was born in a foreign state, as defined in § 40.1, in which neither parent was born, and in which neither parent had a residence at the time of the applicant's birth, may be charged to the foreign state of either parent as provided in INA 202(b)(4). The parents of such an alien are not considered as having acquired a residence within the meaning of INA 202(b)(4), if, at the time of the alien's birth within the foreign state, the parents were visiting temporarily or were stationed there in connection with the business or profession and under orders or instructions of an employer, principal, or superior authority foreign to such foreign state.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 49681, Oct. 1, 1991]

Subpart C—Immigrants Not Subject to Numerical Limitations of INA 201 and 202

SOURCE: 56 FR 49676, Oct. 1, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 42.21 Immediate relatives.

(a) *Entitlement to status.* An alien who is a spouse or child of a United States citizen, or a parent of a U.S. citizen at least 21 years of age, shall be classified as an immediate relative under INA 201(b) if the consular officer has received from INS an approved Petition to Classify Status of Alien Relative for Issuance of an Immigrant Visa, filed on the alien's behalf by the U.S. citizen and approved in accordance with INA 204, and the officer is satisfied that the alien has the relationship claimed in the petition. An immediate relative shall be documented as such unless the U.S. citizen refuses to file the required petition, or unless the immediate relative is also a special immigrant under INA 101(a)(27) (A) or (B) and not subject to any numerical limitation.

(b) *Spouse of a deceased U.S. Citizen.* The spouse of a deceased U.S. citizen shall be entitled to immediate relative status after the date of the citizen's death provided he or she meets the criteria of INA 201(b)(2)(A)(i) and the consular office has received an approved petition from the INS which accords such status, or official notification of such approval, and the consular officer is satisfied that the alien meets those criteria.

§ 42.22 Returning resident aliens.

(a) *Requirements for returning resident status.* An alien shall be classifiable as a special immigrant under INA 101(a)(27)(A) if the consular officer is satisfied from the evidence presented that:

(1) The alien had the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence at the time of departure from the United States;

(2) The alien departed from the United States with the intention of returning and has not abandoned this intention; and

(3) The alien is returning to the United States from a temporary visit abroad and, if the stay abroad was protracted, this was caused by reasons beyond the alien's control and for which the alien was not responsible.

(b) *Documentation needed.* Unless the consular officer has reason to question the legality of the alien's previous admission for permanent residence or the